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Serial No. 10/521,742

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## REMARKS

In accordance with the foregoing, claims 24 and 41 have been amended. Claims 23-44 are pending and under consideration.

Favorable reconsideration of this application, in light of the following discussion and in view of the present amendment, is respectfully requested. In accordance with the following, the claims are amended. Claims 23-44 remain pending for reconsideration, which is respectfully requested.

No new matter has been added. The Examiner's rejections are respectfully traversed.

I. **Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. §103**

Claims 23-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Gottschalt, U.S. Patent Number 3,855,561 in view of Toshinori et al., Japanese Patent Publication No. 2000/356919 and Ryoji, Japanese Patent Publication No. 61-167352. This rejection is respectfully traversed. It should be noted that the Office Action refers to Japanese Patent Publication No. 61-167352 as "Ryoji" on page 2 of the Office Action and as "Kumazawa" on page 3 of the Office Action.

In a non-limiting example, as set forth in claims, the present application teaches an inductive component for the formation of a magnetic circuit. Gottschalt, at col. 3, lines 16-45, and fig. 2, does not expressly or inherently disclose two symmetrical core parts that face each other and have gaps that separate the two core parts. The gap "d" in Gottschalt separates the movable cylindrical core 1 and the rest of the core 3. In addition, the gap "d" in Gottschalt in col. 3, at line 44 is disclosed as being 1-3 mm. However, the present application in claim 23, expressly recites an inductive component including:

at least one core formed of a ferromagnetic core material, the core having at least two **symmetrical core parts** which are opposed to each other and separated by gaps therein to interrupt the magnetic circuit, **the gaps each having a gap width within the range of 2.0 mm to 10 mm, inclusive, at least one of the gaps being an air gap, all of the gaps having an essentially equal gap width.**

In addition, independent claims 24 and 41 have been amended to recite that the core has space gaps therein to interrupt the magnetic circuit, each space gap that interrupts the

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magnetic circuit having a gap width within the range of 2 mm to 10 mm inclusive. In Gottschalt, the width of gap d is variable. However, in addition to the gap d, there are other gaps that interrupt the magnetic circuit. More specifically, the first core part 3, appears to include both the upper section labeled 3 and the lower section labeled 6 and 7. See column 3, lines 25-30. Accordingly, in addition to gap d, there is a gap between the removable cylindrical core 1 and the first core part 3. This gap is defined by the center bore 2. It does not appear that Gottschalt makes any mention that the gap defined by the center bore 2 has a width within the range of from 2mm to 10 mm inclusive.

Referring to claims 23 and 27 for example, these claims recite that all gaps have an essentially equal gap width. In Gottschalt, the Gap d is variable and the gap defined by the center bore 2 is fixed. Certainly, Gottschalt does not envision the two gaps having an essentially equal gap width.

The Examiner admits that Gottschalt does not disclose a wire winding formed of a braided wire having 5 to 100 individual wires that are electrically insulated from one another. Toshinori is cited for this deficiency. Toshinori, in the abstract, fails to expressly disclose

a braided wire having 5 to 100 individual wires that are electrically insulated from one another, the individual wires having an individual wire diameter within the range of 10  $\mu\text{m}$  to 50  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Rather, Toshinori, in the abstract, bundles "plural insulating covering conductors..."

The Examiner also admits that Gottschalt does not disclose the heat sink and cooling device claimed in claim 23. Ryoji (Kumazawa) is cited for this deficiency. However, Ryoji (Kumazawa) fails to expressly disclose using a film and a casting compound that are "polymer-thermally conductive filler composite materials." Instead, the reference describes using "glass tape" as a material and a no-solvent epoxy resin as another material.

Referring now to claim 23, combining the non-symmetrical parts as opposed to the symmetrical core parts and 1-3 mm air gap found in Gottschalt with an undefined "plural" number of wires found in Toshinori, and the materials, "glass tape" and no-solvent epoxy resin in Ryoji (Kumazawa), would fail teach or motivate one skilled in the art to construct an inductive component for the formation of a magnetic circuit including:

at least one wire winding formed of a braided wire having 5 to 100 individual wires that are electrically insulated from one another, the individual wires having an individual wire diameter within the range of 10  $\mu\text{m}$  to 50  $\mu\text{m}$ ;

at least one core formed of a ferromagnetic core material, the core

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having at least two symmetrical core parts which are opposed to each other and separated by gaps therein to interrupt the magnetic circuit, the gaps each having a gap width within the range of 2.0 mm to 10 mm, inclusive, at least one of the gaps being an air gap, all of the gaps having an essentially equal gap width;

a heat sink; and

a cooling device to cool the wire winding, the cooling device comprising:

a film formed of a first polymer-thermally conductive filler composite material, the film being in thermally conductive contact with the wire winding; and

a casting compound formed of a second polymer-thermally conductive filler composite material different from the first polymer-thermally conductive filler composite material, the casting compound being in thermally conductive contact with the heat sink.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that a *prima facie* case of obviousness cannot be based upon Gottschalt, Toshinori, and Ryoji, and any combination thereof. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 23 patentably distinguishes over the cited references.

Referring again to claims 24-44, neither Gottschalt nor the other references disclose or suggest each space gap that interrupts the magnetic circuit having a gap width within the range of from 2mm to 10mm inclusive.

Dependent claims 24-40 and 42-44 recite patentably distinguishing features of their own or are at least patentably distinguishable due to their dependence from the independent claims. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that a *prima facie* case of obviousness cannot be based upon Gottschalt, Toshinori, and Ryoji, or any combination thereof.

## II. Conclusion

There being no further outstanding objections or rejections, it is submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. An early action to that effect is courteously solicited.

Finally, if there are any formal matters remaining after this response, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned to attend to these matters.

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If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Response, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

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